

102 wk8 W18

Week 8 2/26-3/2	--Biographical v. Sociological Interpretation --Groundwork for the research paper	Draft of paper #2 due <b>Paper #2 Due</b>
Week 9 3/5-9	SPRING BREAK	
Week 10 3/12-3/16	Library 102 Orientation [ <b>meet in Library</b> ] <b>Begin Unit 3:</b> Formalist Interpretation	<b>Research Paper Topic due</b>
Week 11 3/19-3/23	Versification & language games: Robert Frost & e.e. cummings	Working bibliography 10 note cards

MONDAY:

**Prep:** Calendar (for review of upcoming); paper #1 check for missing papers? last call on dots.

--Extended office hours today. (try to conclude class early to make time)

**Due:** Working draft #2

**Assign:** paper #2

**Discussion:**

**1. Last words on Unit 2:**

Our goal in Unit 2 remains the same: solve for “x”

What does **x** really mean or say? What is my reason for that belief?

But instead of assuming that we’ll find the answer in the author’s intentions, we assume that the answer is found by scrutinizing the ways that we are affected by sociological “currents”: class, race, gender, religion, etc. So the “true meaning” of **x** might be quite different from what the author consciously intended.

**2. Guidelines for writing college essays**

How to grow your content (not flabby—muscular) Illustrate & Support w. details

**Illustrate** so I see what you say.

**Support** to convince me that your theory is valid.

Technical stuff

How to do headers in Word

Hanging indents

What **doesn’t** go in the parenthetical citations

Where to put the citations

PHRG Handbook:

1. Personal interview: p.446

2. Anthology: p 432

X.J. Kennedy:

1. works **cited**, 1810 –see below
2. Direct quotation brief guidelines, bottom of pg. 1861  
     block quotes lines of poetry (1537);  
     long quotes (1543);  
     in student paper (1870, 72)

word: cite

## **cite**<sup>1</sup>

verb (used with object), cited, citing.

1. to quote (a passage, book, author, etc.), especially as an authority:  
He cited the Constitution in his defense.
2. to mention in support, proof, or confirmation; refer to as an example:  
He cited many instances of abuse of power.
3. to summon officially or authoritatively to appear in court.
4. to call to mind; recall: citing my gratitude to him.
5. Military. to mention (a soldier, unit, etc.) in orders, as for gallantry.
6. to commend, as for outstanding service, hard work, or devotion to duty.
7. to summon or call; rouse to action.

Origin 1400-50; late Middle English < Late Latin *citāre* to summon before a church court; in Latin, to hurry, set in motion, summon before a court, frequentative of *ciēre* to move, set in motion.

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## **citation**

noun

1. Military. mention of a soldier or a unit in orders, usually for gallantry:  
She recieved a presidential citation.
2. any award or commendation, as for outstanding service, hard work, or devotion to duty, especially a formal letter or statement recounting a person's achievements.  
Synonyms: official praise; award; honor, laurel, reward, kudos.
3. a summons, especially to appear in court.
4. a document containing such a summons.
5. the act of citing or quoting a reference to an authority or a precedent.
6. a passage cited; quotation.  
Synonyms: excerpt, passage, extract, quote.
7. Also, cite, a quotation showing a particular word or phrase in context.

Origin

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WEDNESDAY:

**Prep:** RP topic declaration handout

Powerpoint: Who's Afraid of the Wiki Witch?

extra office hours?

**Due:** Paper #2

**Assign:** RP topic form filled out (due Mon. 3/12 at Library)

**Discussion:**

1. Wrapping up units 1 & 2:

last call on questions re: paper #2

Why are we doing this? Why have we been doing this?

What's the big deal about "solving for x, anyway?"



2. RP topic worksheets

3. Library orientations next time

a. What to expect from library orientation (see below)

b. The problem with "just Googling it"

\*e.g. result (in winter '17) of Googling "Swift" and "A Modest Proposal"—this appeared among the top 20 hits:

<https://www.lagrange.edu/resources/images/graphics/fyi/dec11/JaredLovin.pdf>

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4. Halftime pep talk

5. (time permitting) Who's Afraid of the Wiki Witch?

[email to librarians preparatory to the 102 orientations]

Please find attached the **working bibliography** assignment that my students will receive when they arrive at the Library for their 102 orientations on Monday, March 12th:

102-07 11-12:15

102-13 1-2:15

102-15 3-4:15

Please ask the librarians leading the orientations to cover the following points.

- A. How to find reliable encyclopedia articles and how to identify the authors of such articles (when not anonymous).
- B. How to use the New York Times Historical Database.
- C. How to find reliable magazine/journal articles on a given subject.
- D. How to use Worldcat to find books on any subject, and how to use interlibrary loan to access books not available in our Library.
- E. If there is enough time, please offer some guidance on item '3' on the Working Bibliography assignment sheet: establishing credibility.

Thank you,

Cliff Johnson

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Turn in a "Working Bibliography" listing books, articles, etc. that you might use for your ENG 102 research paper. *This is just an exercise: you are not committed to these works.*

Your working bib will resemble the **sample Works Cited Page Following MLA Style** on page 456 of your handbook. Alphabetize entries, use hanging indentation, and ensure that each item follows the *exact format* shown in section **70c**. Websites 'Knightcite' & 'Easybib' make this job much easier, but you need to check for accuracy in content and format.

**IMPORTANT:** Follow the following rules to the letter!

- 1) Minimum number of sources in the working bibliography = eight (8)
- 2) Minimum number of **types** of sources = five (5)<sup>1</sup>

\*The point of '2' is that you can't base your paper merely on 8 websites or 8 newspaper articles—you must demonstrate your ability to make use of a range of source types.

- 3) Follow each entry with an "about the author(s)" commentary [see example on reverse].

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<sup>1</sup> Types of sources: pp. 412-13 "EXAMPLES OF MLA WORKS-CITED" lists 10 different types of sources (i.e. "Books and Parts of Books," "Government Publications," etc.) I will allow **Books** to count as 2 different types, if you use different sorts of books: monographs, anthologies, and collections (such as collected letters or interviews) each count as a different type of source for the purposes of this requirement.

If anonymous, tell about the organization (publisher, agency, etc.) that publishes or takes credit for the work. *You may not use a work that cannot be traced to a specific author or some entity that claims it as its own (no Wikipedia!).*

\*The point of '3' is to establish the level of **credibility** of the source.

- 4) **Include** at least one encyclopedia article. This may come from a general reference encyclopedia, such as *Britannica*, or a specialty encyclopedia, but **do not use Wikipedia!**
  - 5) **Include** at least one article from a newspaper. *The New York Times* is the preferred source. The New York Times Historical Database, available through the Library, gives us access to articles back as far as 1851.
  - 6) **Include** at least one article from a journal or magazine.
  - 7) You are encouraged, but not required, to include at least one person who has knowledge of your subject (use 'Interview' pg.446)
  - 8) **Staple** to the back of the working bibliography:
    - a. a printout (1 pg.) from a **worldcat** search listing books on your subject
    - b. a printout (1 pg.) listing works on your subject found via one of the internet search tools covered in the Library orientation but **not** from a standard web search engine
- \*The point of '8' is to a) show that you know how to find books on your subject that can be accessed via **Interlibrary Loan** and b) show that you can do more than just Google it.

### **Two Examples of Working Bibliography Entries:**

Fish, Stanley. "An Eskimo 'A Rose for Emily.'" *Literature: An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry and Drama*. Ed. X. J. Kennedy & Dana Gioia. 11<sup>th</sup> ed. New York: Longman, 2010. 2203-4. Print.

Stanley Fish is an internationally famous professor and scholar, the author of countless books and articles, and was one of the originators of Reader-Response Criticism.

Seabrook, Andrea and Alex Chadwick. "Wikipedia Bans Access from Capitol Hill Computers." *Day to Day*. National Public Radio, 1 Feb 2006. Web. 1 Mar. 2010.

Andrea Seabrook is a Congressional reporter for NPR. Alex Chadwick is the host of NPR's news and information program, *Day to Day*.

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**Hard & Soft Sources:** Avoid obviously weak and/or unreliable sources such as *National Enquirer*, *The White Supremacist Newsletter*, or *People Magazine*. So-called “soft” sources are not written at a collegiate level of sophistication and complexity.

Examples of *Soft* Sources:

- An article on women’s health published in *Seventeen* magazine.
- An article on global warming published in the *Times Herald* or *USA Today*.
- An undergrad’s paper on Jonathan Swift available online.

Examples of *Hard* Sources:

- An article on Neanderthals published in *Scientific American* or *Smithsonian*.
- Lecture notes from a college or university professor.
- An article on this year’s election published in the *Washington Post*.

Q. What if our library doesn’t have a work I need?

A. Interlibrary loan can get books and articles for you, but you must act early!

Q. Do I have to have my topic perfectly defined right now?

A. Not at all. The very process of doing research will help you redefine what the true goal of your paper is to be. Keep an open mind and keep considering new ideas.